

Conservation Security Program



*You've been
taking care
of natural
resources
on your
land for
years...

...now,
you have a
chance to be
financially
rewarded
for your
work.*

Conservation Security Program Overview

The Conservation Security Program (CSP) was authorized by the 2002 Farm Bill to reward farmers and ranchers who are implementing conservation on America's working lands. CSP is a voluntary program based on conservation accomplishments that recognizes the contributions of the best land stewards and encourages them to do more.

CSP rounds out a portfolio of conservation for America's farmers and ranchers. CSP is helping producers improve management of private lands through NRCS conservation services and programs to sustain past environmental gains, address current resource problems, and provide for regulatory relief.

The Watershed Approach

To provide the best service possible to producers, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is implementing CSP on a watershed basis. Focusing on high priority watersheds allows NRCS to provide quality service to more applicants than if the program were implemented nationwide because of limits on both program and technical assistance funding in Fiscal Year 2005.

CSP is being offered in watersheds across the country. The Warner Lakes Watershed has been chosen as a CSP priority watershed for 2005.

Signing up for CSP

Applicants will be selected at the national level for the 2005 sign-up. The fact sheet entitled "CSP Eligibility, Qualification and Application Steps" contains detailed information about applying for CSP. Generally, to apply, land managers will need to complete the following steps:

1. Attend an informational meeting and self-assessment workshop to learn more about CSP and receive assistance in finalizing your self-assessment workbook.
2. Complete a self-assessment workbook.
3. Gather appropriate records and documentation.
4. Contact your local Farm Service Agency to receive a USDA (also called SCIMS) Identification Number.
5. Set up an appointment with your Local NRCS staff to confirm your eligibility, documentation and determine your enrollment category.
6. Submit your Conservation Stewardship Plan.
7. If you are selected for funding, complete your Conservation Stewardship Contract.

For additional information on the Conservation Security Program in Oregon, go to www.or.nrcs.usda.gov.

Conservation Security Program in Warner



Warner Lakes Watershed

Watershed Acres:

Total - 1,214,800

Private Land:

Oregon - 197,500

California - 14,000

Nevada - 18,200

Land Use Acres:

Cropland - 100

Pasture/Hay Land - 94,300

Rangeland - 882,900

Forestland - 123,100

106 Working Farms

Major Commodities:

Grass Hay

Alfalfa Hay

Small Grains

Beef Cattle

For More Information

Contact the Local NRCS

Field Office:

Lakeview 541-947-2367

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call 202-720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

CSP 2005 in the Warner Watershed

The Warner Lakes Watershed consists of pasture, hayland, cropland and rangeland. The topography ranges from low wet meadows and sagebrush steppes to ponderosa pine and white fir forests.

In the valley bottom, the soils range from peat soils to silty clay loams and silt loams. Soils in the range and forestland areas consist of deep loam to very shallow cobbly loam/clay loams.

This watershed is located primarily in Oregon but also stretches into California and Nevada. Approximately one-third of the total acres in the watershed are in private ownership. The remainder is managed by state and federal agencies.

